#### LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER



#### **FACILITIES**



NASA-TM-109685

# RESEARCH AND TEST FACILITIES

(NASA-TM-109685) RESEARCH AND TEST FACILITIES (NASA) 102 p

N94-26684

**Unclas** 

G3/09 0209485



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#### RESEARCH & TEST FACILITIES

0.3-Meter Transonic Cryogenic Tunnel 7- by 10-Foot High Speed Tunnel 8-Foot Transonic Pressure Tunnel 13-Inch Magnetic Suspension & Balance System 14- by 22-Foot Subsonic Tunnel 16-Foot Transonic Tunnel 16- by 24-Inch Water Tunnel 20-Foot Vertical Spin Tunnel 30- by 60-Foot Wind Tunnel Advanced Civil Transport Simulator(ACTS) Advanced Technology Research Laboratory Aerospace Controls Research Laboratory(ACRL) Aerothermal Loads Complex Aircraft Landing Dynamics Facility(ALDF) Avionics Integration Research Laboratory Basic Aerodynamics Research Tunnel(BART) Compact Range Test Facility Differential Maneuvering Simulator(DMS) Enhanced/Synthetic Vision & Spatial Displays Laboratory Experimental Test Range(ETR) Flight Research Facility General Aviation Simulator(GAS) High Intensity Radiated Fields Facility Human Engineering Methods Laboratory Hypersonic Facilities Complex Impact Dynamics Research Facility Jet Noise Laboratory & Anechoic Jet Facility Light Alloy Laboratory Low Frequency Antenna Test Facility Low Turbulence Pressure Tunnel Mechanics of Metals Laboratory National Transonic Facility(NTF) NDE Research Laboratory Polymers & Composites Laboratory Pyrotechnic Test Facility Quiet Flow Facility Robotics Facilities Scientific Visualization System Scramiet Test Complex Space Materials Research Laboratory Space Simulation & Environmental Test Complex Structural Dynamics Research Laboratory Structural Dynamics Test Beds Structures & Materials Research Laboratory Supersonic Low Disturbance Pilot Tunnel Thermal Acoustic Fatigue Apparatus(TAFA) Transonic Dynamics Tunnel(TDT)

Transport Systems Research Vehicle

Unitary Plan Wind Tunnel Visual Motion Simulator(VMS)





0.3-Meter Transonic Cryogenic Tunnel

two-dimentional airfoil secondaries continuously over stagnation pressure from from -320 to 130 degrees number capability in excellar-by 13-inch (33 by 33 shape, eliminating or red Reynolds number capabilities for aeronautical reseand adaptive wall shape angle of attack and travels supply unit have recently	ley 0.3-Meter Transonic Cryogenic Tunnel (TCT) is used for testing ctions and other models at high Reynolds numbers. The tunnel can a range of Mach numbers from about 0.1 to above 1.2, with a 14.7 to 88.0 psia (1 to 6 atmospheres) and a stagnation temperature F (78 to 328 degrees K). This results in a maximum Reynolds are of 100 million per foot. The adaptive walls, floor and ceiling in the centimeters) test section, can be moved to the freestream streamline using the wall effects on the model. The combination of flight aity and minimal wall interference makes the 0.3-Meter TCT a powerful arch at transonic speeds. The Mach number, pressure, temperature, are automatically controlled. The test section has computer controlled sing wake survey probe systems. A heat exchanger and alternate gas been added to the facility adding the capability to use alternate test r hexaflouride (SF6) or air.
POINT OF CONTACT:	
	Operations Support Division, Mail Stop 276
	NASA Langley Research Center
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Contemplated on New Government Code.
REFERENCES:





7- by 10-Foot High-Speed Tunnel

			SHOWCASE
continuous-flow atmosph and 10 feet long. The Tu operates over a Mach nu 4 million per foot. In add sideslip angles, the facility The facility is used for a advanced vortex lift conc concepts, and the develo	gley 7- by 10-Foot High-Speed neric tunnel with a solid-wall tunnel, which is fan driven and mber range of 0.2 to 0.9 to pro- dition to static testing of mode ty is equipped for both steady- wide range of basic and applie epts, drag reduction technolog pment of improved aerodynam has been upgraded by installat	test section 6.6 feet high, 9.0 powered by a 14,000-hp electrical powered by a 14,000-hp electrical maximum Reynolds also to high angles of attack a state roll and oscillatory stated aerodynamic research incompany, highly maneuverable airgo, highly maneuverable airgo, theories. The flow visual	6 feet wide, ectric motor, s number of nd large ability testing. cluding craft
1 —— · ·	ot currently in operation by NA ture research and testing.	SA. The capability is intact	and could be
POINT OF CONTACT:	Transonic Aerodynamics Bra NASA Langley Research Cent Hampton, VA 23681-0001 Phone: (804) 864-2869	ter Fax: (804) 864-8469	
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#### 8-Foot Transonic Pressure Tunnel

DESCRIPTION: The Langley 8-Foot Transonic Pressure Tunnel (8-Ft TPT) is a variablepressure, slotted-throat wind tunnel with controls that permit independent variations of Mach number, stagnation pressure and temperature, and dew point. The test section is square with filleted corners and a cross-sectional area approximately equivalent to an 8-foot diameter circle. The floor and ceiling of the test section are axially slotted (approximately 6.9-percent porosity in the calibrated test region) to permit continuous operation through the transonic speed range. The sidewalls are solid and fitted with windows for schlieren flow visualization. The contraction ratio of the test section is 20:1. Tunnel stagnation pressure can be varied from a minimum of about 0.25 atm at all test Mach numbers to about 1.0 atm at a Mach number of 1.2, about 1.5 atm at high subsonic Mach numbers, and about 2.0 atm at Mach numbers of 0.4 or less. Based on both centerline probe and wall pressure measurements, uniform flow is achieved at Mach numbers 0.2 to 1.2. The tunnel is capable of achieving Mach numbers of 1.3 but most testing is limited to a maximum Mach number of 1.2 since the calibrated region of the test section for M = 1.3 is further downstream than for lower Mach numbers and requires that models be located further aft in the test section. The test section is instrumented with many ceiling, floor, and sidewall pressure orifices and more may be added easily if desired. With screens and honeycomb in the upstream settling chamber, the quality of the flow in the test section is suitable for performing reliable code validation experiments and laminar flow research. Fixed chokes and test section slot covers are available which permit data to be obtained on both open and closed tunnel configurations, as well as improve the flow quality in the test section by blocking upstream propagation of diffuser noise.

POINT OF CONTACT: Dr. James Luckring

Transonic Aerodynamic Branch, Mail Stop 361

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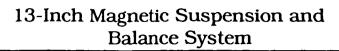
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established to develop win electromagnets, arranged force, pitching moment, s opposes the drag force. More for generation of controlled force capability of approx in the model. The test se continuous-flow, closed-t	nd-tunnel testing technology, in a "V" configuration above side force, and yaw moment. Motion is controlled in these sed magnetic roll torque on the imately 6 pounds, depending ction passes through the dra hroat, open-circuit design. T	nsion and Balance System (Mar, free of model-support interfer the wind-tunnel test section, A drag electromagnet 5 degrees of freedom with note model. The 13-Inch MSBS gon the size and shape of the ag electromagnet. The tunnel The tunnel is capable of speedoroximately 12.6-inches high	provide lift provision has a lift iron core is a ls up to
···	s not currently in operation by import future research and te	y NASA. The capability is int esting.	act and
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POINT OF CONTACT:	Mr. David Dress		
	_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	odynamics Branch, Mail Stop	413
	NASA Langley Research Cen Hampton, VA 23681-0001	iter	
	Phone: (804) 864-5126	Fax: (804) 864-8095	
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14- by 22-Foot Subsonic Tunnel

DESCRIPTION: The Langley 14- by 22-Foot Subsonic Tunnel (formerly the 4- by 7-Meter Tunnel) is used for low-speed testing of powered and unpowered models of various fixed- and rotary-wing civil and military aircraft. The tunnel is powered by an 8,000-hp electrical drive system, which can provide precise tunnel speed control from 0 to 318 ft/s with the Reynolds number per foot ranging from 0 to 2.1 x 1,000,000. The test section is 14.5 ft high, 21.8 ft wide, and approximately 50 ft long. The tunnel can be operated as a closed tunnel with slotted walls or as one or more open configurations, with sidewalls and ceiling removed to allow extra testing capabilities such as flow visualization and acoustic tests. It is equipped with a three-component laser velocimeter system. Boundary-layer suction on the floor at the entrance to the test section and a moving ground belt board, for operation at test section flow velocities to 111 ft/s, can be installed for ground effect tests. The facility also includes a custom-designed laser velocimeter laboratory for setup and maintenance of the three-component laser velocimeter system and a support system. A large model preparation area, adjacent to the wind tunnel is available for model assembly and disassembly. A rotor-test cell is available for assembling and testing rotor models in hovering conditions before entry into the tunnel.

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Subsonic Aerodynamics Branch, Mail Stop 286

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Fax: (804) 864-8192

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REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Industry or individuals can utility NASA facilities on a space available basis. Should the research to be conducted be of interest to NASA, there would be no charge; however, the results could be published by NASA. Should a company or individual not want the results published by NASA, they would have to pay for the use of the facility.
REFERENCES: Gentry, Garl L.; Quinto, P. Frank; Gatlin, Gregory M.; and Applin, Zachary T.: The Langley 14- by 22-Foot Subsonic Tunnel: Description, Flow Characteristics, and Guide for Users. NASA TP-3008, September 1990.

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Phone: \_\_\_\_\_\_

16-Foot Transonic Tunnel

DESCRIPTION: The Langley 16-Foot Transonic Tutinuous-flow atmospheric tunnel. Speeds up to Madrive fans, and from Mach 1.05 up to Mach 1.30 usection plenum suction. The slotted octagonal test The tunnel is equipped with an air exchanger with perature control. This facility has a 60,000 hp mato provide the test section plenum suction. The tuand flow visualization studies on propulsion airfractonsists of sting, sting-strut, and fixed-strut arran made with dry, high-pressure air. A model preparacalibration.	ach 1.05 are obtained with the tunnel mainsing a combination of main-drive and test-t section measures 15.5 ft across the flats. adjustable exit vanes to provide some temin-drive system and a 36,000 hp compressor and is used for force, moment, pressure, me integration models. Model mounting gements. Propulsion simulation studies are
DOINT OF CONTRACT: Mr. Charles March	
POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Charles Mercer	s Branch, Mail Stop 280
NASA Langley Research	
Hampton, VA 23681-000	
Phone: (804) 864-3043	Fax: (804) 864-8850
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16- by 24-Inch Water Tunnel

	DESCRIPTION: The Langley 16- by 24-Inch Water Tunnel is used for flow visualization studies at low Reynolds numbers. The vertical test section has an effective working length of approximately 4.5 feet, is 16-inches high by 24-inches wide, and all four sidewalls are Plexiglas for optical access. Velocity can be varied from 0 ft/s to 0.75 ft/s. The unit Reynolds number range for water at 78 degrees F for this velocity range is 0 to 7.7 x 10,000/ft. The normal test velocity that produces smooth flow is 0.25 ft/s. Model attitude can be varied in two planes over angle ranges of +/- 33 degrees and +/- 15 degrees. Operator-controlled electric motors are mounted outside of the test section to control the model position. Semispan models are mounted on a splitter plate supported by a sting with a lateral offset. Ordinary food coloring, supplied by three separate pressurized color reservoirs, is used as a dye to visualize the flow. Dye may be ejected from small orifices on the model surface or upstream of the test section. Laser light sheet flow visualization may be performed using fluorescent dye. A three-dimensional laser fluorescence anemometer is available for quantitative studies.	
İ	POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Charles Mercer	
	Propulsion Aerodynamics Branch, Mail Stop 280	
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20-Foot Vertical Spin Tunnel

DESCRIPTION: The Langley 20-Foot Vertical Spin Tunnel is the only operational spin tunnel in the Western Hemisphere and one of only two in the world. All U.S. military fighters, attack airplanes, primary trainers, bombers, and most experimental airplanes are tested in this facility. General aviation airplanes and many foreign designs are also evaluated in this tunnel when required. It is a vertical tunnel with a closed-circuit annular return passage and is used to conduct spin and tumbling research on aerospace vehicles. The test section is 25-feet high x 20-feet across and has 12 sides. Tunnel speed is variable from 0 ft/s to 90 ft/s with accelerations to 15 ft/s. The main drive motor is rated at 400 hp for continuous runs and 1,300 hp for short runs and turns a 20-foot diameter three-bladed fixed-pitch fan. Dynamically scaled models are used to investigate the spinning and tumbling characteristics of airplane configurations. Spin recovery is studied by remote actuation of the aerodynamic controls of the models to predetermined positions. Tests are recorded using high-resolution color video tape with a superimposed time code. A rotary balance apparatus supported by a swinging boom is used for force and moment testing and pressure testing of models under spinning conditions, at angles of attack from 0 to +/-90 degrees, and at spin rates from 0 to +/-90 r/min. Data are recorded in coefficient form on any standard digital medium.

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30- by 60-Foot Wind Tunnel

DESCRIPTION: The Langley 30- by 60-Foot Wind Tunnel is a continuous-flow open-throat double-return tunnel powered by two 4,000-hp electric motors, each driving a four-blade 35.5-ft diameter fan. The tunnel test section is 30-ft high x 60-ft wide and is capable of speeds to 110 mph. The tunnel is used to study the low-speed aerodynamics of commercial and military aircraft. The large open-throat test section lends itself readily to tests of largescale models and to unique test methods with small-scale models. Large-scale and full-scale aircraft tests are conducted with the strut mounting system, a test method that can handle airplanes to the size of light twin-engine airplanes. Such tests provide static aerodynamic performance and stability and control data, including the measurement of power effects, wing pressure distributions and flow visualization. Small-scale models can be tested to determine both static and dynamic aerodynamics. For all captive tests, the models are sting mounted with internal strain-gauge balances. Captive test methods include conventional static tests for performance and stability and control, forced-oscillation tests for aerodynamic damping, and rotary tests for spin aerodynamics. Dynamically scaled subscale models, properly instrumented, are also freely flown in the large test section with a simple tether to study their dynamic stability characteristics at low speed and at high angles of attack. A small computer is used in this free-flight test technique to represent the important characteristics of the airplane flight control system. The Langley 12-Foot Low-Speed Tunnel, used for static tests prior to entry in the 30- by 60-Foot Tunnel, is an atmospheric wind tunnel with a 12-ft octagonal cross section for model testing. The tunnel serves as a diagnostic facility for exploratory research, primarily for high-angle-of-attack stability and control studies of various

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DESCRIPTION (Cont'd): airplane and spacecraft configurations. Preliminary tests are conducted in the 12-Foot Low-Speed Tunnel on simple models for more efficient test planning and effective use of occupancy time in higher speed facilities with more sophisticated models.	
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Advanced Civil Transport Simulator (ACTS)

DESCRIPTION: The Advanced Civil Transport Simulator (ACTS) is a futuristic aircraft cockpit simulator designed to provide full mission capabilities for researching issues that will affect transport aircraft flight stations and crews by the mid 1990's. The unique desk-top simulator design uses the latest innovations in electronics to help the pilot and crew become effective managers of increasingly complex aircraft systems. The objective is to heighten the pilot's situation awareness through improved information availability and ease of interpretation in order to reduce the possibility of missed signals and misinterpreted data. Traditional columns and wheels have been replaced by sidestick controllers which makes room for the desk-top design. The simulator's five CRT's are designed to display flight information in a logical easy-to-see format.

Specifically, the five 13-inch color CRT's present 10 active displays to the pilot selectable from a menu of over 100 separate displays. The outside screens show flight and navigation data. The center three screens typically show engine and systems status, data linked Mode S transponder system information, weather data, surrounding air traffic information, checklists, and functional systems such as fuel, electrical, and environmental, all controlled by touchpanel overlays. Two monochromatic flat panel control display units with keyboards and touch sensitive screens provide monitoring and modification of aircraft parameters, flight plans, flight computers, and aircraft position. Three collimated visual display units have been installed to provide out-of-the window scenes via the Computer-Generated Image (CGI) system.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Billy Ashworth

Analysis & Simulation Branch, Mail Stop 125B

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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: The simulator can be used to study and exploit advanced automation concepts. The major research objectives are to examine needs for transfer of information to and from the flight crew; study the use of advanced controls and displays for all-weather flying; explore ideas for using computers to help the crew in decision making; and study visual scanning and reach behavior under different conditions with various levels of automation and flight deck arrangements.	
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:	
REFERENCES: Real-Time Simulation Users Guide edited by Randall D. Grove, NASA Langley Research Center, January 1993.	





#### Advanced Technology Research Laboratory

DESCRIPTION: The Advanced Technology Research Laboratory houses facilities used to perform a wide range of research activities in support of both space and aeronautics research and development. The Aerothermodynamic Physics Laboratory provides the capability to understand the thermal radiation process of hypervelocity gases interacting with spacecraft and aircraft. The Low Pressure Physical Measurements Laboratory provides the capability to study gas-surface interactions critical to space and aeronautical technology. The Radiation Physics Computer Laboratory is used to perform world-class theoretical research dealing with human radiation exposure and shielding in high-flying aircraft, as well as on advanced space missions. The Micrometeoroid Analysis Laboratory is used to analyze panels returned from space in order to model the micrometeoroid/debris environment of the Earth and the effects of that environment on NASA and commercial spacecraft.

Ultrahigh vacuum and other equipment simulate the space environment and specialized conditions associated with advanced spacecraft. Focus is on:

- Study of reaction cross sections at kinetic energies between 0.5 and 5eV.
- Transport of hydrogen through National Aero-space Plane surfaces.
- Establishment of high-purity high-energy atomic oxygen beams.
- Development of high-purity molecular oxygen for medical purposes.
- Development of methods to extract oxygen from the Martian atmosphere or other gases.

#### Laboratory equipment includes:

- Latest computer technology fully integrated into the Center's high-speed data network.
- Large bank of capacitors.
- Two Vortek solar simulators.
- Optical spectrometers.
- 85 cu.m. vacuum tank with a 10,000 cfm vacuum pump.
- Surface analysis equipment.

POINT OF CONTACT:	: Dr. Ed Conway	
	High Energy Science Branch, M	Iail Stop 493
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Ultrahigh vacuum surface analyses.
<ul> <li>Materials science research; gas-surface interactions.</li> </ul>
Molecular cross-beam experiments.
Advanced computational anlayses.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: N	one
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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES:

#### REFERENCES:

Meador, Willard E.; Miner, Gilda A.; and Heinbockel, John H.: Vibrational Relaxation in Hypersonic Flow Fields. NASA Technical Paper No. 3367, 1993.

Outlaw, Ronald A.; and Davidson, Mark R.: A Small UHV Compatible Hyperthermal Oxygen Atom Generator. Accepted by the Journal of Vacuum Technology.

Wilson, John W.; Townsend, Lawrence W., Schimmerling, Walter; Khandelwal, Govind S.; Whan, Ferdous; Nealy, John E.; Cucinotta, Francis A.; Simonsen, Lisa C.; Shinn, Jufy L.; and Norbury, John W.: Transport Methods and Interactions for Space Radiations, NASA Reference Publication 1257, December 1991.





Aerospace Controls Research Laboratory (ACRL)

DESCRIPTION: The Aerospace Control Research Laboratory (ACRL) conducts research and testing of spacecraft control systems, using modern microcomputer facilities for simulations, data acquisition, and real-time control system testing. The facility supports both control-law testing, using structural test articles, and advanced-control system component development. The Large Angle Magnetic Suspension Test Fixture (LAMSTF) allows for research, development, and application of magnetic field modeling, optical sensing and metrology, and advanced control-law design. LAMSTF is a five-coil planar array of air core electromagnets and a permanently magnetized suspended element. Control is achieved using optical sesnors, a 486 PC-based computer and in-house modular MATLAB-based software. The advanced sensor and actuator facility supports research in control system components for space systems. Component development currently focuses on optical sensing and computing devices. Two different photogrammetric position tracking systems and an optical holographic image storage device are being developed. The facility includes optics testing equipment, polarizers, splitters, photomultiplier tubes, 5-mW HeNe laser, 35-mW HeNe laser, precision rotary stage, and laser beam steering systems.

POINT OF CONTACT: Dr. Douglas Price

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#### **Aerothermal Loads Complex**

DESCRIPTION: The Aerothermal Loads Complex consists of four facilities for research in aerothermal loads, high-temperature structures, thermal protection systems, and propulsion systems. Facilities include an 8-Foot High-Temperature Tunnel; a Mach 4, 5, and 7 blowdown-type facility used to study detailed aerothermal-loads flow phenomena; evaluate performance of high-speed and entry-vehicle structural components and engines; 7-Inch High-Temperature Tunnel, a 1/12-scale version of the 8-Ft HTT with the same capabilities, used primarily for designing larger models for the 8-Ft HTT and aerothermal-load testing on subscale models; 20-MW and 5-MW Aerothermal Arc Tunnels, which simulate the flight reentry envelope of high-speed vehicles, such as the Space Shuttle. The 8-Ft HTT is the largest free jet tunnel in the world for testing scramjet engines. A major effort is under way to provide alternate Mach number capability and O<sub>2</sub> enrichment for the test medium, primarily to allow testing of hypersonic air-breathing propulsion systems. The complex of facilities can simulate a variety of temperatures, flow rates, enthaplies and other test conditions, and can handle model sizes ranging from 3 inches in diameter to 14-foot long scramjets.

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#### Aircraft Landing Dynamics Facility (ALDF)

DESCRIPTION: The Aircraft Landing Dynamics Facility (ALDF) conducts low-cost testing of aircraft wheels, tires, and advanced landing systems. At ALDF, a high-pressure water jet system propels the test carriage along the 2,800-ft track with a thrust in excess of 2,000,000-lb force. This water jet propulsion force provides a maximum test carriage speed of 220 knots within a 400 foot catapult distance with a peak carriage acceleration of approximately 20 g/s. Any landing gear can be mounted on the test carriage, including those exhibiting new or novel concepts, and virtually any runway surface type and condition can be duplicated on the 1,800 foot test section. A Rain Simulation System (RSS) can simulate rainfall intensities as high as 40 in/hr. ALDF has been used to evaluate tire hydroplaning phenomenon, effectiveness of pavement grooving, friction and wear characteristics of the Space Shuttle orbiter main- and nose-gear tires, and to define runway modifications for the John F. Kennedy Space Center Shuttle Landing Facility. Current research includes static and dynamic testing of aircraft tires to develop a national data base of mechanical properties and frictional characteristics for both radial-belted and bias-ply aircraft tires. New pavement surface treatments such as concrete paver blocks and foam arrester bed materials are also under study at this unique, one-of-akind test facility.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Tom Yager

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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES:	
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REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:	
REGUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE.	
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Avionics Integration Research Laboratory (AIRLAB)

DESCRIPTION: Research is conducted in the Avionics Integration Research Laboratory (AIRLAB) that addresses the issues of conception, design, and assessment of systems that can dramatically improve performance and lower production and maintenance costs while providing a high, measurable level of safety for passengers and flight crews. It serves as a focal point for U.S. Government, industry, and university personnel to identify and develop methods for systematically evaluating and validating highly reliable digital control and guidance systems for advanced aerospace vehicles. Validation research encompasses analytical, simulation, and experimental methods. Analytical studies are conducted to improve the utility and accuracy of reliability and other mathematical models, to integrate reliability and performance models, and to evaluate new modeling concepts. Simulations are used to determine latent fault contributions to electronic system reliability and hence aircraft safety. Experimental testing, including fault injection, simulated lightning transient, and radiated field electromagnetic interference testing, is conducted to uncover problems of new technologies such as fly-by-wire/fly-by-light and to verify analytical methods.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Reuben Williams

System Validation Research Branch, Mail Stop 130

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-6212

Fax: (804) 864-4234

For More Information, Complete Form Below and Return to: TOPS Project Office, NASA Langley Research Center Mail Stop 480, Hampton, VA 23681-0001

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Basic Aerodynamics Research Tunnel (BART)

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Luther Jenkins

Experimental Methods Branch, Mail Stop 454

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-8026 Fax: (804) 864-8677

For More Information, Complete Form Below and Return to: TOPS Project Office, NASA Langley Research Center

Mail Stop 480, Hampton, VA 23681-0001

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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Experiments involving separation, boundary layers, and flow control.
and now control.
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Use by non-Government organizations requires a cooperative agreement.
cooperative agreement.
REFERENCES:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER M/S 480 HAMPTON VA 23665-9985





Phone:

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Compact Range Test Facility

DESCRIPTION: The Compact Range Test Facility is cially available reflector that was modified with the improving the quality and size of the quiet zone. The environment for performing antenna and electroma of NASA's aerospace research programs.  Antenna or scattering measurements can be corrange. Quiet zone size is approximately 4-ft high by accomplished with a 2,000-lb capacity bridge crane foam columns. Instrumentation is a Hewlett Packa system. Test chamber size if 30-ft high by 28-ft with	addition of an elliptical rolled edge for the facility provides a simulated free-space gnetic scattering measurements in support aducted over the 2- to 18-GHz frequency 8-ft wide by 8-ft long. Model handling is a Model supports include metal pylons and and Model 8530 network analyzer based
POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Melvin Gilreath	
	Research Branch, Mail Stop 490
NASA Langley Research (	
Hampton, VA 23681-000	
Phone: (804) 864-1817	Fax: (804) 864-7975
For More Information, Complete TOPS Project Office, NASA Langle	
Mail Stop 480, Hampton, VA 23	
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Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

LENCYPERREPLAT RICARI CYCNUISDAIRAISAEP LICECC.	
POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES:	-
Antenna performance measurements.	
Electromagnetic scattering measurements.	
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Measurements must be scheduled on a	
noninterference basis with on-going NASA research programs.	
DEFEDENCES	
REFERENCES:	





Differential Maneuvering Simulator (DMS)

DESCRIPTION: The Differential Maneuvering Simulator (DMS) provides a means of simulating two piloted aircraft operating in a differential mode with a realistic cockpit environment and a wide-angle external visual scene for each of the two pilots. The system consists of two identical fixed-base cockpits and projection systems, each based in a 40-ft diameter projection sphere. Each projection system consists of two terrain projector scenes, a target image generator and projector, and a laser target projector. The terrain scene, driven by a Computer-Generated Image (CGI) system, provides reference in all six degrees-of-freedom in a manner that allows unrestricted aircraft motions. The resulting sky/earth scene provides full translational and rotational cues. The internal visual scene also provides continuous rotational and bounded (300 ft.to 45,000 ft.) translational reference to the other (target) vehicles in six degrees-of-freedom. The target image, a computer-generated model using a Silicon Graphics 4D/310 VGX IRIS, is presented to each pilot and represents the aircraft being flown by the other pilot. This dual simulator can be tied to a third dome (the General Purpose Fighter Simulator) and provide three aircraft interactions when required.

Each DMS cockit provides three color displays with a 6.5 inch square viewing area and a wide-angle Heads-Up Display (HUD). Kinesthetic cues in the form of a g-suit pressurization system, helmet loader system, g-seat system, cockpit buffet, and programmable control forces are provided to the pilots consistent with the motions of their aircraft. Controls include a side-arm controller, dual throttles, and a rotorcraft collective. Simulated engine sounds and wind noise add realism.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Billy Ashworth

Analysis & Simulation Branch, Mail Stop 125B

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-6449 Fax: (804) 864-8837

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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Research applications include studies in design of advanced flight control laws, helmet-mounted display concepts, and performance evaluation for new aircraft design concepts for development programs such as F-18 E/F, AX, and F-22.
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:
REFERENCES:
Real-Time Simulation Users Guide edited by Randall D. Graves, NASA Langley Research Center, January 1993.

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#### LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER

#### **FACILITIES**



Enhanced/Synthetic Vision and Spatial Displays Research Laboratory

DESCRIPTION: The NASA Enhanced/Synthetic Vision & Spatial Displays Research Laboratory (ESVSDRL) comprises several facilities which conduct research with advanced aircraft cockpit displays & subsystems for both current & new generation subsonic & supersonic aircraft. These facilities will support flight deck research & development for the High Speed Civil Transport (HSCT). The ESVSDRL comprises: the Advanced Display Evaluation Cockpit (ADEC), a wide-body transport cockpit which is used to evaluate new display media; the Aircraft Cockpit Ambient Lighting Simulation System (ACALSS), which surrounds the ADEC & can provide realistic adverse ambient lighting conditions for evaluating display readability; the Visual Imaging Simulator for Transport Aircraft Systems (VISTAS), a wide-angle display which is used for both panoramic & stereo display research; the Collimated Flight Display Workstations (CFDWS), used for simulated out-the-window displays; & several workstations which are used for part-task studies of synthetic vision sensors & enhanced vision systems. Supporting these facilities are several state-of-the-art graphics computers which are used to generate the displays for each of these facilities. Since the HSCT as conceived will have no forward windows, special sensors & displays will be required. A synthetic vision concept currently being evaluated in the ESVSDRL will provide a forward view of the airport runway environment during approach, landing, & surface operations under all weather conditions. Development & integration of display media, graphics generators, synthetic scene databases, weather-penetrating imaging sensor models, object/obstacle/edge detection techniques, & synthetic vision format concepts incorporating sensor fusion from multiple sources will be required.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Vernon Batson

Cockpit Technology Branch, Mail Stop 152E

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-2015

Fax: (804) 864-8857

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REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:		
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HAMPTON VA 23681-0001





Phone: \_\_\_\_\_\_Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Experimental Test Range (ETR)

DESCRIPTION: The Experimental Test Range (ETR) is test facility that utilizes a Dual Gregorian compact raperform antenna and electromagnetic scattering means shielded, simulated free-space environment for performing support of NASA's aerospace research programs and Antenna or scattering measurements can be conditionage. Quiet zone size is approximately 6-ft high by 8 accomplished with a 4,000-lb capacity bridge crane. Tradar and a Tektronix XD 88/30 workstation for data 40-ft high by 40-ft wide by 65-ft long.	nge blended edge reflector system to surements. The facility provides an RF ming electromagnetic measurements in compact range technology advancement. Lucted over the 2- to 18-GHz frequency i-ft wide by 8-ft long. Model handling is Instrumentation includes a pulsed/CW
NASA Langley Research Ce Hampton, VA 23681-0001 Phone: (804) 864-1817 For More Information, Complete Fo	Fax: (804) 864-7975 orm Below and Return to:
TOPS Project Office, NASA Langley Mail Stop 480, Hampton, VA 2368	
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Company:

Address: \_\_\_\_\_





Flight Research Facility

DESCRIPTION: The Langley Flight Research Facility provides state-of-the-art equipment and experienced personnel that can provide end-to-end support for flight testing advanced flight concepts at minimal cost.

The Langley Flight Research Facility includes two large heated hangars providing over 87,000 square feet of floor space, with associated fabrication shops, clean rooms, instrumentation shops, avionics shops, a meteorology office, a flight control room, satellite communications facilities, and office and support spaces. This facility is protected by an automatic deluge fire protection system and provides air conditioning, electrical power conditioning, fuel storage and servicing, pyrotechnic storage, and hydrazine handling facilities.

Other capabilities available to support the Langley Flight Research Facility include in-house Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacturing capability, Non-Destructive Evaluation/Non-Destructive Inspection capabilities, advanced materials capability, in-house structural test facilities, environmental testing labs, and an extensive instrumentation capability. The flight research capability at Langley is backed up by an array of engineering simulators and wind tunnels which can be used to conduct preflight evaluations of proposed aircraft modifications and supplement flight testing activities.

Large areas of restricted airspace within minutes of Langley Air Force Base permit quick and easy access to protected airspace suitable for flight testing at all altitudes and air-speeds. Langley's support aircraft permit convenient project support at remote facilities, and safety and photo chase over a wide range of airspeeds and altitudes. Flight monitoring and control facilities permit the telemetry, processing, and display of flight data in real time. An NASA-

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Harry Verstynen

Aircraft Operations Branch, Mail Stop 255A

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: 804-864-3875

Fax: 804-864-8549

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DESCRIPTION (Cont'd): owned airport at nearby Wallops Island, Virginia, allows the convenient and efficient accomplishment of terminal area flight research and airport surface studies. Radar and laser tracking facilities at Wallops provide truth measurements for new navigation and positioning concepts.

Current flight projects at Langley include civil jet transport flight system and advanced air traffic control compatibility research, high speed civil transport and subsonic transport highlift research, fighter research, and generic aerodynamic research, specializing in boundary layer physics. Langley has also conducted severe storm research, wind shear research, runway friction studies, atmospheric electric field studies, stall/spin research, atmospheric sampling studies, rotary wing research, and many other flight research projects.

POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Flight testing of new aerodynamic concepts, sensors, and operational procedures. Validation of new navigation system concepts, runway friction/traction research, and evaluation of advanced Air Traffic Control concepts. Air and particulate sampling. Validation of windtunnel, computational, and simulator results. Testing and validation in the flight environment of advanced aircraft system concepts.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Persons serving as crewmembers on Langley aircraft must pass an Federal Aviation Administration Class III physical or obtain a waiver from Langley operations and medical personnel. Invitational travel orders are required. For some aircraft, specialized training such as hypobaric chamber, ejection seat, water survival, and/or egress training may be required. A formal agreement, such as a Memorandum of Understanding, is generally required.

REFERENCES:			





General Aviation Simulator (GAS)

DESCRIPTION: The General Aviation Simulator (GAS) consists of a general-aviation aircraft
cockpit mounted on a 3 degree-of-freedom motion platform. The cockpit is a reproduction of a
twin-engine propeller-driven general aviation aircraft with a full complement of instruments,
controls, and switches, including radio navigation equipment. Programmable control force feel
is provided by a "through-the-panel" two-axis controller that can be removed and replaced
with a two-axis programmable sidestick controller that can be mounted in the pilot's left hand,
center, or right hand position. A variable-force-feel system is also provided for the rudder
pedals. The pilot's instrument panel can be configured with various combinations of CRT
displays and conventional instruments to represent aircraft such as the Cessna 172, Cherokee
180, and Cessna 402B. A collimated-image visual system provides a nominal 40-degree
horizontal by 23-degree vertical field-of-view out-the-window color display. The visual system
primarily accepts inputs from a CGI system, but has the capability of mixing with a graphics
display from the Calligraphic Raster Display System (CRDS). The simulator is flown in real
time with a Convex C3850 computer to simulate aircraft dynamics.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Billy Ashworth

Analysis & Simulation Branch, Mail Stop 125B

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-6449

Fax: (804) 864-8837

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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Research has been conducted to improve the ride quality of GA aircraft by developing gust alleviation control laws to reduce the aircraft response to turbulence while still maintaining generally good flying characteristics. A research study recently completed is the GA Easy Fly, a program to investigate ways of making general aviation airplanes easier to fly, especially for low-time pilots or non-pilots. Another piloted simulation study addressed the handling qualities issues of advanced commuter-type turboprop configurations. Other research has included study and development of two advanced systems for general aviation novice pilots.		
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMEN	NT USE:	
	·	
REFERENCES: Real-Time Simulation Users Guide edited Center, January 1993.	l by Randall D. Grove, NASA Langley Research	

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High-Intensity Radiated Fields Facility

DESCRIPTION: The High-Intensity Radiated Fields (HIRF) test facility is designed to test avionics systems for effects of electromagnetic radiation. The test chambers are a Gigahertz Transverse Electromagnetic (GTEM) cell and three reverberation chambers. Portions of the facility are now in operation. Other portions are under construction with completion scheduled for November 1993. Automated operation is expected in the Spring of 1994.

The HIRF test facility will be capable of producing fields from 10 KHz to 40 Ghz at levels that meet or exceed the present SAE recommendation for HIRF testing. Average field levels of 1,000 volts per meter (V/m) will be available over a 1-cubic meter test volume in the GTEM cell and 2,000 V/m in the reverberation chambers in a  $49- \times 25- \times 10$ -foot chamber. These figures are dependent on the frequency range and other detailed considerations.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Peter Padilla

System Validation Methods Branch, Mail Stop 130

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-6187

Fax: (804) 864-4234

For More Information, Complete Form Below and Return to: TOPS Project Office, NASA Langley Research Center

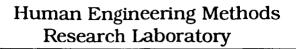
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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: The HIRF facility can be used to test electronic devices used in a wide variety of applications from transportation to medical. Anywhere that there is risk of damage or operation upset to electronic devices from high intensity radiated fields such as might emanate from TV, radio, or radar.		
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Non-interference with needs of Langley programs, and access to the Langley Research Center.		
REFERENCES:		



#### LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER

#### **FACILITIES**





DESCRIPTION: The Human Engineering Methods (HEM) Research Laboratory develops human response measurement technologies to assess the effects of advanced crew station concepts on the crew's ability to perform flight management tasks effectively. Behavioral response and psychophysiological response measurement systems have been developed to assess mental loading, stress, task engagement, and situation awareness.

Measurement capabilities include topographic brainmapping (EEG and evoked responses), monitoring of pulse, heart and muscle electrical activity (EKG and EMG), skin temperature and conductance, respiration, and tracking of eye lookpoint (oculometry) and overt behavior (video analysis). A real-time multi-attribute task (MAT) battery has been developed to recreate flight management task conditions in the laboratory setting for initial testing of advanced human response measurement concepts. Mobile physiological monitoring and behavioral response capture stations are located at simulator sites to refine these measurement concepts for flight management research.

POINT OF CONTACT: Dr. Alan Pope

Human/Automation Integration Branch, Mail Stop 152

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-6642

Fax: (804) 864-7793

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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Development of human factors assessment technologies through aerospace industry collaborations; development of hardware and software technologies for neuropsychological diagnosis and treatment through medical school and medical industry collaborations; cognitive neuroscience research through university collaborations.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Collaborations with the HEM Research Laboratory are conducted through Cooperative Agreements with universities and medical schools, Memoranda of Agreement, and research contracts.

#### REFERENCES:

- Pope, A.T.; and Bogart, E.H.: Identification of Hazardous Awareness States in Monitoring Environments. SAE Technical Paper No. 921136.
- Pope, A.T.; and Bogart, E.H.: Extended Attention Span Training System. Proceedings of Technology 2001 Conference.
- Arnegard, R.J.; and Comstock, J.R., Jr.: Multi-Attribute Task Battery: Applications in Pilot Workload and Strategic Behavior Research. Proceedings of the Sixth International Symposium on Aviation Psychology, Columbus, Ohio, 1991, pp. 1118-1123.
- Nataupsky, M.; Pope, A.T.; McManus, M.L.; and Burdette, D.W.: Workload Evaluations of a Stereo 3-D Computer-Generated Pictorial Primary Flight Display. Proceedings of the Human Factors Society 32nd Annual Meeting, October 1988, pp. 162-163.





#### Hypersonic Facilities Complex

DESCRIPTION: This complex of facilities provides an unparalleled capability at a single installation to study the effects of compressibility, viscosity, and real gases via simulation of Mach number, Reynolds number, and density ratio or ratio of specific heats on the hypersonic characteristics of aerospace vehicles. Research activities include study of aerodynamic and aerothermodynamic phenomena associated with advanced space transportation systems, including future space transfer and Personnel Launch System vehicles; support for development of national aerospace plane technology, planetary entry vehicles, and hypersonic missiles and transports; basic studies of fluid mechanics to establish databases for calibrating computational fluid dynamics (CFD) codes and development of testing and measurement techniques.

Test Gas	p <sub>o</sub> , psia	T <sub>o</sub> , deg R	M	R /ft x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	Density Ratio	Normal Run Time, Sec
CF <sub>4</sub>	100- 2500	1100- 1480	6	0.03-0.7	12.0	30
Air	30- 500	760- 960	6	0.5-9	5.3	120
Air	45- 500	940- 1260	6	0.5-8.5	5.3	180
Air	50- 2700	700- 1060	6	1-40	5.3	180

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Charles Miller

Experimental Hypersonics Branch, Mail Stop 364

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-5221

Fax: (804) 864-5374

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Test	p <sub>o</sub> ,	$T_{o}$ .	M	R /ft	Density	Normal Run	1
Gas	psia	deg R		х 10 <sup>-6</sup>	Ratio	Time, Sec	
Air	30-	1160-	7.5-8.0	0.1-12	5.6	90	
	3000	1500		_			
Air	125-	1830	10	0.25-2	6.0	120	
	1450_						
N <sub>2</sub>	500-	2800-	17	0.05-1.20	6.6	3600	
1 2	10000	3500					
He	300-	520	16.5-18.5	2-15	4.0	5	
	2000		-				
He	300-	500-					
	3500	1060	16-20	1-28	4.0	45	. 1
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:							
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DESCRIPTION (Cont'd):





Impact Dynamics Research Facility

DESCRIPTION: The Impact Dynamics Research Facility, originally used by the Apollo program for simulation of lunar landings, has been modified to simulate crashes of full-scale aircraft, up to 30,000 pounds, under controlled conditions. The aircraft are swung by cables, pendulumstyle, into the concrete impact runway from an A-frame structure approximately 400 feet long and 40 feet high. The impact runway can be modified to simulate other ground crash environments, such as packed dirt, to meet a specific requirement. The length of the swing cables regulate the aircraft impact angle from 0 (level) to approximately 60 degrees. Impact velocity can be varied up to approximately 60 miles per hour (governed by the pullback height). Variations of aircraft pitch, roll and yaw can be obtained by changes in the aircraft suspension harness. Onboard instrumentation allows data to be obtained through an umbilical cable attached to the top of the A-frame. Photographic data are obtained by onboard cameras, ground-mounted cameras, and cameras mounted on top of the A-frame.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Huey Carden

Landing & Impact Dynamics Branch, Mail Stop 495

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-4151 Fax: (804) 864-8547

For More Information, Complete Form Below and Return to:

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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Full-scale testing to evaluate new systems or concepts for improved safety and survivability during crash situations.
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:
<ul> <li>Formal requests through Director for Structures.</li> <li>Formal Memorandum of Agreement between Government and industry company.</li> </ul>
Formal Memorandum of Agreement between Government and industry company.
REFERENCES:
Vaughan, V.L.; and Alford-Bov, Emilio: Impact Dynamics Research Facility for Full-Scale Aircraft Crash Testing. NASA TN D-8179, April 1976.





Jet Noise Lab & Anechoic Jet Facility

Small Anechoic Jet Facili forward flight speed of Macomponent balance and a 3,000 degrees F. Each stracoustics. The maximum with a single stream with	ty (SAJF). The LSAWT is an a ach 0.3. It incorporated a dual 17 in <sup>2</sup> throat nozzle. Each stream provides measurements of NPR = 11. The SAJF has state	coustic Wind Tunnel (LSAWT) and eroacoustic jet facility with maximum a stream propulsion model with a six ream has a maximum temperature of of performance, aerodynamics and cic model jets with 1.3 in² throats and s F and maximum NPR = 11. Measure-
POINT OF CONTACT:		ton 165
	Aeroacoustics Branch, Mail S NASA Langley Research Cente	
	Hampton, VA 23681-0001	CI
	Phone: (804) 864-6276	Fax: (804) 864-8316
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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Commercial subsonic and supersonic jet studies of			
1 o 1 bit 1 bit 1 o 0 bit 1 bit 1 o 0 bo. Commercial substitute and supersome jet studies of			
propulsion efficient noise suppression nozzles by Boeing, GE, Pratt & Whitney, and			
Douglas. Launch loads by commercial vendors. Computational fluid dynamic flow field			
solver validation studies. Optical emissions and heat transfer studies.			
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:			
REFERENCES:			
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#### **Light Alloy Laboratory**

DESCRIPTION: The Light Alloy Laboratory complex provides approximately 19,000 sq ft for research on new and advanced light alloy materials systems. Two floating concrete slabs provide for first floor laboratory space which is isolated from building and ground vibrations. The complex is divided into separate and enclosed discipline-oriented laboratories for materials research. Each laboratory has an independent environmental control and a distribution system for laboratory gases and liquid nitrogen. A separate controlled environment laboratory is available for the development of thin-gage metal-matrix materials.

This laboratory complex provides integrated research facilities to conduct alloy synthesis and development, innovative processing and joining, coatings technology, and complex characterization using electron optics and surface analysis techniques. Specifically, equipment and instrumentation are available to conduct surface analysis, thermal analysis, metallurgy, microscopy, X-ray, and dimensional stability studies, in addition to room and elevated temperature mechanical testing.

Some of the materials systems either currently or planned for investigation in the Light Alloy Laboratory include aluminum-lithium, titanium-aluminide, high-temperature alloys and metal-matrix composites as well as more conventional aluminum and titanium-based systems. These materials have potential application on subsonic and supersonic transports, hypersonic vehicles, and advanced space transportation systems.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Barry Lisagor

Metallic Materials Branch, Mail Stop188A

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-3140 Fax: (804) 864-7893

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#### Low-Frequency Antenna Test Facility

DESCRIPTION: The Low-Frequency Antenna Test Facility is an indoor far-field measurement facility that provides a simulated free-space environment for performing antenna measurements to support the analysis and design of advanced antenna systems for NASA's current and future research programs.

Antenna measurements can be conducted over the 0.10- to 40-Ghz frequency range. Test models or antennas up to 12 ft (max) in length and weighing 2,000 lbs or less can be measured as long as the far-field criteria is satisfied. Instrumentation includes a Hewlett Packard (HP) Model 85301B antenna measurement system, a Flam and Russell Model FR959 workstation, an HP Model 8720C network analyzer, and a Scientific Atlanta precision antenna/model positioning system. Test chamber size is 30-ft high by 32-ft wide by 105-ft long.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Melvin Gilreath

Antenna and Microwaver Research Branch, Mail Stop 490

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-1817

Fax: (804) 864-7975

For More Information, Complete Form Below and Return to: TOPS Project Office, NASA Langley Research Center

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Name: Title: Company: Address:	

POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES:	
Antenna performance measurements.	
•	
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Measurements must be scheduled on a	
noninterference basis with on-going NASA research programs.	
noninterference basis with on-going 14757 research programs.	
REFERENCES:	
TEL BRENOSS.	
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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER M/S 480 HAMPTON VA 23665-9985





Low-Turbulence Pressure Tunnel (LTPT)

DESCRIPTION: The Langley Low-Turbulence Pressure Tunnel (LTPT) is a single-return closed-circuit tunnel that can be operated at pressures from near vacuum to 10 atm. The test section is rectangular in shape (3-ft wide and 7.5-ft in height and length), and the contraction ratio is 17.6:1. The LTPT is capable of testing at Mach numbers from 0.05 to 0.50 and unit Reynolds numbers from  $0.1 \times 10^6$ /ft to  $15 \times 10^6$ /ft.

Two sidewall boundary-layer control (BLC) systems for two-dimensional (2-D) high-lift airfoil testing are available. They consist of an active blowing system fed by 300 psia supply air and a passive suction system vented to atmosphere. A high-lift model support and force balance system is provided to handle both single-element and multiple-element airfoils. Computerized traversers for wake and boundary-layer surveys as well as a three-component Laser Doppler Velocimeter (LDV) are available. Three-dimensional (3-D) models can be tested with spans up to 2 feet in LTPT.

The measured turbulence level of the LTPT is very low due to the large contraction ratio and the many fine-mesh antiturbulence screens. The excellent flow quality of this facility makes it particularly suitable for boundary-layer transition research. Flow quality measurements in the LTPT indicate that the velocity fluctuations in the test section range from 0.025 percent at Mach 0.05 to 0.30 percent at Mach 0.20 at the highest unit Reynolds number.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Bob McGhee

Low-Turbulence Pressure Tunnel Section, Mail Stop 339

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Phone: (804) 864-1005 Fax

Fax: (804) 864-8091

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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: NASA/Industry cooperative high-lift airfoil research with the following customers:

- 1. Boeing Commercial Aircraft Group, Seattle, Washington
- 2. McDonnell Douglas Aerospace, Long Beach, California
- 3. McDonnell Douglas Aerospace, St. Louis, Missouri
- 4. Gulfstream Aerospace, Savannah, Georgia

REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Contact LTPT Section Head for tunnel scheduling and contact LTPT Facility Safety Head for discussion of model stress analysis. Must follow guidelines in LHB 1710.15 (Wind-Tunnel Model Systems Criteria).

#### REFERENCES:

Stainback, P. Calvin; McGhee, Robert J.; Beasley, William D.; and Morgan, Harry L., Jr.: "The Langley Research Center's Low Turbulence Pressure Tunnel," AIAA Paper No. 86-0762. West Palm Beach, Florida, March 5-7, 1986.

McGhee, Robert J.; Beasley, William D.; and Foster, Jean M.: "Recent Modifications and Calibration of the Langley Low-Turbulence Pressure Tunnel," NASA Technical Paper No. 2328. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia, 1984.





#### **Mechanics of Materials Laboratory**

DESCRIPTION: The Mechanics of Materials Laboratory houses experimental facilities for a
wide range of research to characterize behavior of structural materials under the application of
mechanical and thermal loads. Research encompasses study of deformation characteristics of
new materials to develop nonlinear constitutive relationships; and study of damage mechanics
to develop strength criteria and damage tolerance criteria based on fracture mechanics. A
vacuum chamber allows for the control of moisture, temperature, and gaseous environment.
Fatigue tests can also be conducted in salt water environments. A total of 50 servohydraulic
testing systems are used for monotonic and cyclic loading of material level coupons under
tension, compression, combined tension torsion, and mechanical loading at cryogenic and
elevated temperatures, with load capacities from 1 kip to 100 kips. A special cryostat and
100-kip load frame allow testing to approximately -450 degrees F in liquid helium. Current
projects include mixed-mode bending fixture, aimed at building databases for development of
new tougher composites and design of critical aerospace structures; and research supporting
materials selection for the next generation supersonic civil transport aircraft.

POINT OF CONTACT: Dr. Charles Harris

Mechanics of Materials Branch, Mail Stop 188E

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National Transonic Facility (NTF)

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Elwood Putnam

High-Reynolds Number Aerodynamics Branch, Mail Stop 267

NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001

Phone: (804) 864-5116 Fax: (804) 864-7892

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Phone:

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#### NDE Research Laboratory

separate operations focusing on material integrity and developme As the NASA focal point for NDE opment and transfer. Research composites and metals, with em- applied and residual stress, and	development of new meant of physical properties, the laboratory combine concentrates on NDE of phasis on materials characterial NDE with small	esearch Laboratory is a cluster of 18 asurement technologies to ensure is to enhance structural performance. Es basic research with technology development and materials measurement science for racterization, impact damage, fatigue, part sensors/materials. A new focus on-orbit NDE, and National problems
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NASA I Hampt		ences Branch, Mail Stop 231 Fax: (804) 864-4914
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Polymers & Composites Lab

DESCRIPTION: The Polymer and Composites Laboratory complex provides 25,000 sq ft of floor space for synthesis and characterization of high performance polymers and development of processing technology and composite fabrication. Emphasis is on the synthesis of processable, tough, durable, high-performance matrices and development of relationships between molecular structure, neat resin properties, and composite properties. Classes of polymers being investiated as matrix resins include: amorphous and semicrystalline thermoplastics; lightly cross-linked thermoplastics; semi-interpenetrating networks; and toughened thermosets. Extensive characterization equipment is housed in the instrument laboratories and used for chromatography and molecular weight determinations; thermal analyses; x-ray characterizations; rheological evaluation; infrared and mass spectroscopy; and mechanical strength determinations of adhesive bonds, polymer moldings, films, fibers, and composites. The Composites Processing Laboratory is Langley's focal point for research and development of advanced polymer composite systems. It is engaged in determining the potential of newly synthesized and commercially promising polymers for use as matrix systems for advanced fiber reinforced composites. Novel tooling concepts are employed for fabricating complex structural shapes. Research quantities of graphite-reinforced polymer composite material are fabricated in drum-wound prepreg mechines by solvent solution impregnation. Hot rolls are used to manufacture melt-impregnated composite material. Unique dry powder coating/melt fusion equipment is employed to fabricate prepreg from advanced, difficult-toprocess polymer matrix materials. Test panels fabricated from these composite systems are scanned ultrasonically to establish structural integrity before mechanical testing to

POINT OF CONTACT: Dr. Terry St. Clair
Polymeric Materials Branch, Mail Stop 226
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DESCRIPTION (Cont'd): determine tensile, shear, and compression properties. Current projects include: characterization of polymer molecular weight, using analytical techniques			
developed by the Solution Property  Laboratory; and the Langley TPI Dry Powder Towpreg Process. The process overcomes many difficulties associated with melt, solution, and slurry prepregging of advanced composite			
			materials, and is especially effective in impregnating high-temperature polymers.
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Pyrotechnic Test Facility

DESCRIPTION: The Pyrotechnic Test Facility contains the Langley Research Center aerospace environmental and functional simulation equipment used for the handling and testing of small-scale potentially hazardous materials, including explosive and pyrotechnic materials, devices, and systems. The facility contains three 12- by 18-foot test cells, which are used for assembly and checkout, environmental testing and test firing, respectively. A 30- by 60-foot general purpose, high bay, open work area is used for system testing and contains control systems for test capabilities for small items, including remotely operated vibration (2,000 lbf), mechanical shock 30,000 g for 0.2 ms), constant acceleration (200 g), thermal (-320 degrees to +600 degrees F), thermal/vacuum (-320 degrees to +200 degrees F at vacuums to 1 x 10<sup>-7</sup> mm Hg), electrostatic discharge (25,000 volts with 500 pf capacitor), electrical and mechanical firing systems, and high-speed measurements (40 KHz response analog) of acceleration, force, pressure, temperature, and explosive performance monitoring systems. Adjacent facilities include a control room providing automatic programming and monitoring of remote tests and three larger test cells. Two cells measure 15 by 19 feet and the third is 20 by 19 feet; all three have vertical clearances to 18 feet with overhead canes to 15 feet. The cells have full access. roll-up doors, as well as roll-back ceilings. A fragment-containing net covers the entire width of the building. Capabilities include 250,000 pounds of thrust and testing of up to 5 pounds of high explosives. Emergency containment of up to 6,000 pounds of double-base rocket motor propellant is provided by thick reinforced concrete, covered by earth, as well as earth berms on two sides.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. David Shuster

Systems Development Support Section, Mail Stop 459

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**Quiet Flow Facility** 

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	DESCRIPTION: The Quiet Flow Facility has a test chamber treated with sound-absorbing wedges and is equipped with a low-turbulence, low-noise test flow to allow aeroacoustic studies of aircraft components and models such as rotors, propellers, inlets, wings, and flaps. The dimensions of the chamber are about 20 ft x 24 ft x 30 ft.
	Tests may be performed in the Quiet Flow Facility with or without airflow. Testing with flow is possible with either a horizontal high-pressure air system or a vertical low-pressure air system. Test flow with the high-pressure system varies in Mach number up to 0.9 if a 12-incl
	diameter nozzle is used.
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ſ	POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Lorenzo R. Clark
	Acoustics Division, Mail Stop 462
l	NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001
	Phone: (804) 864-3637 Fax: (804) 864-7687
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REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Scheduling of non-Government use is required in order to minimize interruption of normal NASA research activities.
required in order to minimize interruption of normal NASA research activities.
REFERENCES:
Hubbard, Harvey H.; and Manning, James C.: Aeroacoustics Research Facilities at NASA
Langley Reserach Center. NASA TM 84585, 1983.





#### **Robotics Facilities**

DESCRIPTION: 7,800 square feet of laboratory space and over \$10M of facilities are available for telerobotic technology development and controls research. The Hydraulic Manipulator Testbed (HMTB) includes a full-size, seven degree-of-freedom, hydraulically driven version of the Flight Telerobotic Servicer manipulator. The Intravehicular Automation & Robotics (IVAR) laboratory has a full-size mockup of a space station laboratory for simulating microgravity science payloads and ground-based control. The Automated Structures Assembly Laboratory (ASAL) uses an industrial manipulator with special purpose tools to robotically assemble large truss structures.

Flight software, control modes, and operator interface for dexterous orbital robotic systems can be evaluated using HMTB. Besides simulating individual space science experiments, a telerobotic logistics system in IVAR is used for onboard logistics and experiment support. A pair of eight degree-of-freedom robots are available for redundant and cooperative manipulator control studies; and a high capacity, fast response Stewart platform is available for studies of manipulator-coupled spacecraft. Real-time computer graphics are available to support operator interface and predictive displays.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Jack Pennington

Automation Technology Branch, Mail Stop 152D

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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Facilities and technology, such as automated path planning, vision-based guidance, sensor-based control, dual arm coordination, expert-system based monitoring, and high precision noncontact sensing, are available to support flexible manufacturing, industrial automation, undersea maintenance and inspection, dynamic vehicle simulation, and structural mobility tasks.
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: All facilities available, subject to schedul-

#### REFERENCES:

ing with ongoing activities.

Pennington, Jack E.: Space Telerobotics Research at NASA's Langley Research Center. 2nd International Symposium on Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Automation in Space (i-SAIRAS), Toulouse Labege, France, October 1992.





Scientific Visualization System

DESCRIPTION: The Scientific Visualization System (SVS) is a state-of-the-art digital video editing suite for creating video reports of time dependent theoretical and experimental data. The system consists of a DF/X Composium video editor which controls digital video machines as well as analog video machines. The digital video machines include two Sony D1 tape recorders and two Abekas real-time disk drives. Because these machines are digital video, they preserve the integrity of the original images irregardless of the number of editing generations, so they are used as the primary editing sources and destinations. Also, the Abekases are connected to the network so that digital images can easily be transferred from a workstation to the SVS. The analog machines include WORM laser disk recorders and numerous tape recorders (Betacam SP, S-VHS, and Umatic). These machines are used for input (e.g., a wind tunnel or in-flight experiment recorded onto video tape) and a final output. One laser disk recorder is mounted into a transportable rack with a multiple frequency scan convertor so that it can be shipped to the researcher's site and connected to a workstation/PC for local recording. Finally, an audio system and a recording booth have been incorporated into the system to support narrations and background music.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Bill von Ofenheim

Flight Software & Graphics Branch, Mail Stop 125A

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#### Scramjet Test Complex

DESCRIPTION: The NASA Scramjet Test Complex consists of five test facilities and a diagnostics laboratory which offers a complete spectrum of supersonic combustion ramjet (scramjet) test capabilities. The complex includes the Direct-Connect Supersonic Combustion Test Facility (DCSCTF), the HYPULSE expansion tube, the Combustion-Heated Scramjet Test Facility (CHSTF), the Arc-Heated Scramjet Test Facility (AHSTF), the 8-Foot High-Temperature Tunnel (8-Foot HTT), and the Nonintrusive Diagnostics Laboratory (NDL). Scramjet inlets are tested in air or nitrogen from Mach 1.6 to 17 in various Langley aerodynamic wind tunnels to study inlet flow phenomena and to validate computational fluid dynamics codes. Scramjet combustors are tested in the DCSCTF and the HYPULSE expansion tube to provide basic research data on fuel/air mixing and combustion processes. The hydrogen-air-oxygen combustion heater of the DCSCTF supplies simulated air to the combustor entrance at total enthalpy levels ranging up to Mach 8 flight speeds (total temperatures to 5000 R). The NASA Langley HYPULSE expansion tube, a pulse facility with a 500 microsecond test time, is located at the General Applied Sciences Laboratory in Ronkonkoma, New York. HYPULSE provides clean, undissociated air to the combustor entrance at total enthalpy levels duplicating Mach 13.5, 15, and 17 flight (total temperatures to 15000 R). Designs from the individual scramjet component tests are assembled to form component integration engines which are tested in two subscale engine test facilities, the CHSTF and the AHSTF. A hydrogen-air-oxygen combustion heater in the CHSTF produces simulated air which duplicates Mach 3.4 to 6 flight total enthalpies and an electric arc in the AHSTF heats air to total enthalpy levels corresponding to flight speeds up to Mach 8. Scramjet model size in both of the facilities is approximately 6 inches by 8 inches in frontal area by 6 feet in length. The 8-Foot HTT is capable of testing injectable scramjet models up to 12 feet in length. These models can be

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POINT OF CONTACT:	Mr. Wayne Guy	
	Hypersonic Propulsion Branch,	Mail Stop 168
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	Hampton, VA 23681-0001	
	Phone: (804) 864-6272	Fax: (804) 864-6243

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DESCRIPTION (Cont'd): single or multiple engines of the size tested in the subscale facilities mounted on aircraft-type forebody/afterbody structures or larger scale single scramjets with frontal areas of approximately 20 by 28 inches. Test gases with total enthalpy levels duplicating Mach 4, 5, and 7 flight are produced in the 8-Foot HTT by methane-air-oxygen combustion. The NDL is used to develop various optical diagnostic techniques for supersonic reacting flows. Laboratory scale combustion devices provide air total temperatures of 4000 R and a speed range to Mach 2. This laboratory has been used to develop the hardened Coherent Antistokes Raman Spectroscopy (CARS) system to demonstrate the application of ultraviolet Raman scattering to measure temperature and  $O_2$ ,  $N_2$ ,  $H_2$ ,  $H_2O$ , and OH mole fractions simultaneously, and to develop laser-induced fluorescence of OH in supersonic reacting flow. These facilities comprise a Scramjet Test Complex unequaled in its capability to investigate engine flowfields, scale effects, speed effects, and engine/airframe integration.

POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: The U.S. aircraft engine industry and airframe industry.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Memorandum of Agreement

#### REFERENCES:

Rock, Kenneth E.; Andrews, Earl H.; and Eggers, James M.: Enhanced Capability of the Combustion-Heated Scramjet Test Facility. AIAA-91-2502, June 1991.

Thomas, Scott R.; and Guy, Robert W.: Expanded Operational Capabilities of the Langley Mach 7 Scramjet Test Facility. NASA TP-2186, October 1983.

Reubush, D.E.; Puster, R.L.; and Kelly, H.N.: Modification to the Langley 8-Foot High Temperature Tunnel for Hypersonic Propulsion Testing. NASA TM-100486, June 1987.

Calleja, John; and Tamagno, Jose: Calibation of HYPULSE for Hypervelocity Air Flows Corresponding to Flight Mach Numbers of 13.5, 15, and 17. General Applied Science Laboratories, Inc., GASL TR 335, February 1992.





Space Materials Research Laboratories

DESCRIPTION: The Space Materials Research Laboratories house experimental facilities for conducting research to characterize the effects of simulated Earth orbital space environments on the performance of a wide variety of spacecraft materials. Research areas include the study of degradation mechanisms in advanced polymers and composites, materials life prediction modeling, and accelerated test methodology. These studies support in-house research aimed at developing new, more durable spacecraft materials. The space exposure facilities allow simulation of various environmental parameters in low Earth orbit (LEO) and geostationary orbit (GEO). These facilities include: a combined electron/proton/thermal cycling facility that operates at a 10<sup>-7</sup> torr vacuum and has a 10-inch diameter exposure area, an ultraviolet (UV) exposure system operating in vacuum with in-situ spectral reflectance measurement capability, a combined UV/vacuum UV (VUV)/thermal cycling exposure system, a combined atomic oxygen (AO) plasma/VUV system with AO flux rates ranging from 3x10<sup>14</sup> AO-atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>sec to 2x10<sup>18</sup> AO-Atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>sec, and several thermal cycling chambers with temperature capabilities ranging from -250 degrees F to +300 degrees F. The laboratories also contain a wide variety of materials characterization equipment for determining pre- and post-exposure material properties. This equipment includes: dynamic mechanical and thermomechanical analyzers, mass spectrometers, spectrophotometers (UV, visible and infrared), and an outgassing/ contamination facility. In addition to these standard characterization techniques, several unique interferometric facilities for measuring the dimensional stability of materials, over temperatures ranging from -250 degrees F to +300 degrees F, have also been developed. These include a system for measuring thermal strains in small specimens with a strain

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DESCRIPTION (Cont'd): resolution of 1x10 <sup>-6</sup> , and a system for measuring the surface distortion of mirrors in vacuum with a resolution of 4x10 <sup>-6</sup> inches, in terms of surface figure.
POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES:
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:
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#### Space Simulation and Environmental Test Complex

DESCRIPTION: The Space Simulation and Environmental Test Complex consists of facilities and equipment used to evaluate and qualify space flight experiments and components. These facilities include a 60-foot vacuum sphere, an 8- by 15-foot thermal vacuum chamber, two 5-by 5-foot thermal vacuum chambers, two vibration testing systems, several thermal vacuum bell jars, and mass properties measurement equipment.

The vacuum spheres and chambers are used to simulate space environments by providing vacuum pressures to  $1x10^{-7}$ mm HG and temperatures ranging from -300 degrees F to +300 degrees F. The large 60-foot vacuum sphere can attain a vacuum pressure of  $1x10^{-2}$ mm HG and operates at ambient temperatures. The thermal vacuum chambers are equipped with cryogenic pumps and cryogenic cold traps to avoid contamination to payloads which can result from oil migrating from diffusion or turbomolecular pumps. The thermal vacuum chambers are equipped with residual gas anlayzers (RGA's) to continuously monitor and identify molecular species within the chambers.

The engineering vibration test facility includes two dynamic shakers rated at 17,000 and 34,000 force pounds respectively. They are used to perform environmental vibration tests on aerospace flight systems and components to demonstrate that the flight equipment will maintain structural and operational integrity at expected mission load levels. A GENRAD data acquisition and control system allows precise control of dynamic loads through a broad frequency and acceleration range.

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. Thomas Lash

Systems Development Support Section, Mail Stop 424

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Structural Dynamics Research Laboratories

DESCRIPTION: The Spacecraft Dynamics Research Laboratory Complex is a group of facilities designed for structural dynamics, vibration isolation, and pointing controls research on aerospace structures and equipment. Primary emphasis is on testing at low frequencies; i.e., 0-300 Hz, allowing the characterizing of structural systems and high-gain pointing control systems. The individual laboratories are described below.

The <u>16-Meter Thermal Vacuum Chamber</u> has a 55-ft diameter cylinder, a 64-ft high hemispherical dome peak, a flat floor, and a rotation option of a centrifuge arm or table. The centrifuge is rated at 20,000 lb up to 100 g with a 50,000 force-lb capacity and a maximum allowable specimen weight of 2,000 lb. Access is by two doors; one 18 by 20 ft. A vacuum of 100 microns Hg can be achieved in 160 minutes. Temperature gradients of 100 deg F can be obtained from portable radiant heaters and liquid nitrogen cooled plates. The laboratory is serviced by a control room featuring video monitoring and 138 channels of data acquisition.

The <u>Space Structures Research Laboratory</u> is an open room of 5,200 ft<sup>2</sup>. There is a work platform 73 ft above the floor with removable decking, a 20 by 30 by 40 ft free standing gantry for isolated suspension, and a vertical 12 by 12 ft backstop. There is a full environmental control system and several platforms accessible for viewing and instrumentation. The laboratory is serviced by a control room that can support several simultaneous test setups. The control room features video monitoring, 784 channels of data acquisition, a 384 channel structural test and analysis system, a distributed control system, and an environmental monitoring system.

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available to support each of these laboratories. Unique instrumentation include 10-inch stroke shakers, near-zero spring-rate suspension systems, and an arc-second attitude and jitter measurement system. The facility complex is supported directly by NASA technicians and test engineers. Outside contracted test engineer and technician support can be made available for high demand activities. Recent tests include control-structures integration tests on a suspended flexible truss platform, structural identification of a model of an early space station design, and vacuum verification tests of the SAMPEX spacecraft. A simulator of the EOS AM-1 spacecraft is currently (10/93) being installed in the Space Structures Research Laboratory.
POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES:
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:
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The <u>Structural Dynamics Research Laboratory</u> is dominated by a 38 ft high back-stop. Test areas available around this back-stop are  $15 \times 35 \times 38$  ft and  $12 \times 12 \times 95$  ft. Access to the tall levels is provided by spiral stairs, ladders and platforms. The laboratory is supported by

a control room that features video monitoring and 416 channels of data acquisition. A variety of dynamic sensing, auxiliary data logging, and signal processing equipment is

**DESCRIPTION** (Cont'd):





#### Structural Dynamics Research Testbed

DESCRIPTION: The Structural Dynamics Research Laboratories currently house three testbeds: the Controls-Structures Integration (CSI) Evolutionary Model (CEM), the Flexible Manipulator, and a Hybrid-Scale Space Station model.

The CEM testbed is available to experimentally evaluate methods for controlling the dynamic behavior of spacecraft. The model can be reconfigured and adapted to meet future research needs dictated by actual spacecraft requirements. In the past the testbed has been used by NASA and industry to evaluate vibration of integrated controls/structures design methodologies, and system identification technologies. Currently (10/93), the testbed is being reconfigured to represent the EOS AM-1 spacecraft. The testbed will be used to demonstrate CSI technology enhancements for the EOS AM-1 program.

The Flexible Manipulator testbed is available to experimentally evaluate the modeling issues and non-linear control laws that are required to move an object rapidly and with precision. The testbed includes a standard seven degree-of-freedom multi-linked arm. Two of the links can be replaced with flexible links which lower the links first resonance to around 1 Hz. The testbed includes a gravity off-load suspension system, dynamic instrumentation, and programmable control system.

The Hybrid-Scale Space Station testbed is available to experimentally evaluated structural testing and modeling methods. The original purpose of the testbed was to demonstrate the validity of hybrid scaling laws for the early truss design of the Space Station. The structure is approximated 1/10 the size of the Space Station. The structure has been used to verify substructuring methods, advanced model suspension systems, and requirements and methods for on-orbit structural test of space structures.

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#### Structures and Materials Research Laboratory

DESCRIPTION: The Structures and Materials Research Laboratory supports a broad range of structural and materials development activities for advanced aircraft, aerospace vehicles, and space platform and antenna structures. Research includes the development, fabrication, and characterization of advanced materials and the development of novel structural concepts. Static testing, environmental testing, material fabrication and structural analysis are performed. Research results are directly applicable to the development of structures and materials technologies required for future advanced subsonic aircraft, high-speed transports, high- performance military aircraft, advanced hypersonic and aerospace vehicles, and large space structures and antennas. Emphasis is on the development of structural mechanics technology and advanced structural concepts enabling the verified design of structurally efficient, cost-effective, damage-tolerant advanced composite and metallic airframe structural components subjected to complex loading and demanding environmental conditions. This research also emphasizes advanced space-durable materials and structural designs for future large space systems. Equipment includes a 1,200,000 lb capacity testing machine that is used for tensile and compressive tests of specimens up to 6-ft wide by 18-ft long. Capability also exists for assembly and testing large structural specimens and components such as the trusses used for Space Station Freedom. This complex also house the Langley Research Center state-of-the-art analytical and metallurgical laboratory for all aspects of material specimen preparation and examination with equipment for automated metallographic preparation equipment; optical microscopy; electron microscopy; scanning transmission electron microscopy, and electron microprobe X-ray analysis. Environmental testing for

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DESCRIPTION (Cont'd): materials can also be performed using two thermal cycling chambers, three electron irradiation chambers, and four laser interferometers. A hypersonic materials environmental system is capable of continuous test operation at Mach 5 to a 150,000-ft altitude to simulate operating conditions for future high-speed and hypersonic aircraft. Efforts are underway to develop aluminum-lithium alloys for use in cryogenic tanks and dry bay structure of future space launch and transportation systems. Also, the precision segmented reflector (PSR) program is aimed at developing large-diameter segmented spacebased reflectors for a scientific mission, using an infrared laser interferometer system capable of measuring the surface accuracies of flat and parabolic reflector panels.		
POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES:		
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:		
REFERENCES:		





Supersonic Low-Disturbance Pilot Tunnel (SLDPT)

DESCRIPTION: The Supersonic Low-Disturbance Pilot Tunnel (SLDPT) is one of five Langley high-speed wind tunnels designed to provide a quiet flow environment in which to conduct boundary layer instability and transition experiments. Conventional (i.e., non-quiet) highspeed wind tunnels typically have intense noise fields that radiate from turbulent nozzle walls and directly influence the transition process. Such data is facility-dependent and is generally not suitable for scientific application. The major system elements used in the SLDPT to quiet the flow are: acoustic baffles and screens in the settling chamber, removal of the settling chamber boundary layer through a bleed slot upstream of the nozzle entrance, computed nozzle contours designed to minimize growth of unstable instability modes and a highly polished nozzle throat region to minimize roughness-induced transition. The SLDPT is an air, blow-down facility with maximum operating pressure and temperature of 200 psia and 200 degrees F, respectively. The current Mach number is 3.5 although new Mach 2.4 nozzle designs are being developed for future installation. The current nozzle size is 15.5 inches long with a 6x10 inch rectangular exit. Run times vary but are on the order of 30 minutes. Typical research programs carried out in the SLDPT are: evaluation of supersonic laminar flow control by suction on wings, basic instability and transition studies of planar and axisymmetric bodies with various amounts of bluntness and angle of incidence, and attachment-line transition studies including passive relaminarization techniques.

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Thermal Acoustic Fatigue Apparatus (TAFA)

intensity noise apparatus acoustic modulators usin provided by a bank of 60 available from 125 to 168	s with heating capability. No ng filtered pressurized air cou quartz lamps rated at 6,000 B dB, both sinusoidal and ran	atus (TAFA) is a grazing incidence, high ise is generated by two 30,000 watt upled to an exponential horn. Heat is watts each. Sound pressure levels are adom, in the frequency range of 40 to est panels up to 26 inches by 26 inches
POINT OF CONTACT:	Dr. Kevin Shepherd	
	Structural Acoustics Branch	
	NASA Langley Research Cer	nter
Hampton, VA 23681-0001		P. (004) 004 0000
L	Phone: (804) 864-3583	Fax: (804) 864-8823
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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Flat, built-up, or composite panels up to 26 inches x 26 inches may be subjected to noise levels of 125dB up to 168 concurrent with heating the panel to 2,000 degrees F.
DECLUDEMENTS FOR NON COVERNMENT USE. Must be initially appropriate to a second with Landau
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Must be jointly sponsored research with Langley Research Center.
REFERENCES: Clevenson, S.A.; and Daniels, E.F.: Capabilities of the Thermal Acoustic Fatigue Apparatus. NASA TM 104106, February 1992.





Transonic Dynamics Tunnel (TDT)

DESCRIPTION: The large Transonic Dynamics Tunnel (TDT) is dedicated specifically to work on the dynamics and aeroelastic problems associated with the development of high-speed aircraft. The tunnel has been used almost exclusively to clear new designs for safety from flutter and buffet, to evaluate solutions to aeroelastic problems, and to research aeroelastic phenomena at transonic speeds. The tunnel is a slotted-throat, single-return, closed-circuit wind tunnel with a 16- x 16-ft test section. The stagnation pressure can be varied from near vacuum to atmospheric conditions, and the Mach number can be varied from 0 to 1.2. The facility can use either air or a heavy gas as the test medium, and is equipped with many features uniquely suited to dynamic and aeroelasticity testing, including a computerized data acquisition system; a system for rapidly reducing test section Mach number and dynamic pressure to protect models from damage when aeroelastic instabilities occur; a system of oscillating vanes to generate sinusoidal variations in tunnel flow angle for use in gust response studies; and special mount systems that enable simulation of airplane rigid-body modes and of launch vehicle ground wind loads.

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POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Commercial aircraft companies, general aviation
companies, and universities.
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REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE: Establish Memorandum of Agreement to
perform cooperative aeroelastic research.
perform cooperative deroclastic research.
REFERENCES:





Transport Systems Research Vehicle (TSRV)
and TSRV Simulator

DESCRIPTION: The flight test vehicle, the Transport Systems Research Vehicle (TSRV), and associated simulator are used for research by the Advanced Transport Operating Systems (ATOPS) Program, which strives to increase the operational capability of modern aircraft. The basic flight test vehicle is a B737-100 aircraft with added research capability. The TSRV has two flight decks: a conventional Boeing 737 flight deck provided operational support and safety backup, while the fully operational research flight deck in the aircraft cabin is used to explore innovations in display formats, and in-aircraft operations. In addition to video displays of flight and navigation information, center panel displays show engine and system status. The center panel displays will permit research on how additional information can be displayed and used to improve situational awareness, air traffic control communications, flight management options, and traffic awareness. The simulator nearly replicates the research deck of the TSRV and is supported by a non-linear 6 DOF version of the basic B737-100 aircraft.
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#### Unitary Plan Wind Tunnel

pressure tunnel with two 1.5 to 2.9 and 2.3 to 4.6. effects, dynamic stability, include intrusive flow-fiel aerodynamic characterist separation study, expering of HL-20A lifting-body con	ary Plan Wind Tunnel is a closed-circuit continuous-flow variable-4- by 4- by 7-ft test sections with continuous Mach number ranges of The tunnel is used for force and moment, pressure distribution, jet and flow visualization studies. Supersonic experimental programs disurveys of High-Speed Civil Transport concepts, sonic boom tests, ics of Sidewinder missile variant configurations, incipient leading-edgemental anlaysis of optimized waveriders, aerodynamics characteristics infiguration, dynamic stability characteristics of National Aero-Space use demonstrator configuration, and propulsion/airframe integration
POINT OF CONTACT:	Mr. Jim Dillon Supersonic/Hypersonic Aerodynamics Branch, Mail Stop 413 NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23681-0001 Phone: (804) 864-5568 Fax: (804) 864-8095
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Visual Motion Simulator (VMS)

DESCRIPTION: The Visual Motion Simulator (VMS) is a general-purpose simulator consisting of a two-crew member cockpit mounted on a six degree-of-freedom synergistic motion base. Four collimated visual display units (two per crew member) provide a horizontal by vertical field-of-view of 106 degrees by 36 degrees of out-the-window scene for each crew member. The out-the-window scenes are generated by a Computer-Generated Image (CGI) system. Heads-up display presentations are generated by mixing CGI video signals with signals generated by the Calligraphic Raster Display System (CRDS) raster mix (RMIX) graphics unit. An additional feature is the Control Display Unit (CDU) mounted in the center of the cockpit. Left- and right-side instrumentation consists of six CRTs with CRDS graphics displays and some electro-mechanical instrumentation.

A programmable sidestick hydraulic control loading system provides pitch and roll controls for the left seat with a separate programmable control loading system providing rudder control. Another programmable hydraulic control loading system for the right seat provides roll and pitch controls for either a fighter-type control stick or a helicopter cyclic controller. Right-side rudder control is an extension of the left-side rudder control system. A friction-type collective control is provided for both the left and right seats. An observer's seat allows a third person to be in the cockpit during motion operation. A realistic center control stand, in addition to providing transport-type control features, provides auto-throttle capability for both the forward and reverse thrust modes.

Motion cues are provided in the simulator by the relative extension or retraction of the six hydraulic actuators of the motion base. Washout techniques are used to return the motion base to the neutral point once the onset motion cues have been commanded. In addition, a g-seat can be

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DESCRIPTION (Cont'd): provided which can be interchanged between the left and right seats to augment the motion cues from the base.
POTENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENT USES: Research applications have included studies for transport, fighter, and helicopter aircraft as well as for space vehicles. Recent applications have included a generic hypersonic transport, Personnel Launch System (PLS), High-Speed Civil Transport (HSCT), and F16-XL aircraft.
REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT USE:
REFERENCES:
Real-Time Simulation Users Guide edited by Randall D. Graves, NASA Langley Research Center, January 1993.